FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24, 1839. [NO. 1177.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

The Subscriber

HAVING had experience in Double Entry Book-keeping, proposes, if desired, to carry a class of young gentlemen *practically* through a course, and in such a manner, by having each member actually open and carry forward through their final adjustment and closing, two sets of Books, having two different forms of ruling the Journal—the entries of which embrace the most difficult exercises in business transactions, and by so many various exercises in Journalizing, that the class can hardly fail to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the subject. The time proposed is two or three evenings per week as convenience may permit, till the course is completed. The length cannot now be definitely stated. The terms are $10 for the course, which will commence on the evening of 30th December, provided a class of 10 shall then be formed.

G. SPENCER.

December 14, 1839. 76-2w

Salt, Crates of Earthenware, &c.

JUST RECEIVED per brig Guayama from Liverpool,—

6000 BUSHELS coarse Liverpool Salt,
50 sacks fine Stoved Salt,
60 crates Earthenware,
40 hampers Bottles,
550 Stone Bottles,
23 casks London Brown Stout,
10 hampers of Cheese,
Osnaburgs and Cotton Bagging.

On hand,

300 bags COFFEE,
70 hhds. SUGAR,
300 boxes Bunch Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes.

For sale by
A. LAZARUS.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1839. 76-3w

Wagoner wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Cheraw wishes to hire a good WAGONER. A liberal price will be paid for one of sober and steady habits, who is fond of horses. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

December 16, 1839. 76-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

19 HHDS. New Crop Surinam MOLASSES.
10 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 11, 1839. 75-*tf*

Nicholas Nickleby.

THIS popular Novel, by Boz, just received. Also, The American Almanac for 1840, American Poets, a beautiful work; The Gift for 1840; Youth's Keepsake; Chevallier's Travels in the U. S.; Ladies' Annual Register; Cooper's Naval History; Benjamin's Architect; Southern and Missouri Harmonies; Ready Reckoner; Bickersteth on Prayer; Faber on Infidelity; President's Messages, from 1789 to 1839, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on Saturday of the Fair (16th November) at Laurel Hill, a light sorrel MARE, with a red mane and tail and a star in her forehead; about fourteen hands and a half high. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver me said Mare, or any information respecting her will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

DANIEL McKENZIE.

Big Rockfish, Cumberland county, N. C., 75-3t
December 10, 1839.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

I keep constantly on hand for sale that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Thos. N. Baden* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1 50 per bushel.

ROBT. WOODY, P. M.

Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 29, 1839.

Twin or Okra Cotton Seed.

THE Subscriber has received on consignment a small quantity of the Seed of this new and valuable variety of Cotton. It is remarkable for producing much more than ordinary cotton, and has been sold as high as $1 per seed in Alabama. For sale by
M. V. JONES.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1839. 73-6w

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from beyond the Blue Ridge, 2000 lbs. MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
For sale by C. J. ORRELL.

November 26, 1839. 73tf

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to
JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

For Sale,

TWO valuable young CARPENTERS. For information, apply to the Printer.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the *Clio Academy*, 9 miles East of Bennettsville, Marlboro' District, S. C., competent to teach the English branches generally, and the Classics, of which satisfactory evidences must be furnished, as well as that the applicant sustains a good character. The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of 24 weeks each—the first Session commencing the first Monday in January next, at the end of which there will be a vacation of two weeks before the commencement of the second Session.

Communications addressed to the subscriber at Clio, will have due attention until the 24th of December, when the election will take place.

THOS. C. WEATHERLY, *Secretary.*

Clio, S. C., Nov. 30, 1839. 74-5w

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are repacked without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establisment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent, in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also. BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan.) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 74-8w

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 74tf
November 27, 1839.

Received per Steamers,

AND for sale at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel,

31 hhds. prime MOLASSES.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 3, 1839.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber.
E. LOVE.

Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the County Court of Montgomery, made at October Sessions, 1839, of said Court, I, as Administrator of Sins Billingsley, deceased, will, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court House in Laurenceville, proceed to sell the following

NEGROES,

Belonging to said Estate, viz:—Peter, Robbin, Dick and Harry, Fellows; Fanny, Delphy, and two Children, one male and one female; Tamer and Louisa, Women, and John, a Boy.

Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

THOS. E. SCARBOROUGH, *Adm'r.*

November 14, 1839. 72-*ts*

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1839.

Will the Western Carolinian be good enough to give the authority for its assertion that Gen. Harrison is an "avowed Abolitionist?" We deny the fact, peremptorily. We assert, that by his vote on the Missouri question, he proved that he was no abolitionist, and that his declarations since that time conform to his acts at that time.

As one of those inclined zealously to support Gen. Harrison, but determined never to support an abolitionist for any office, we call upon the Western Carolinian to make good its assertion, or to retract it. Should the Carolinian prove its assertion, we pledge ourself at once to abandon the support of Gen. Harrison. But if it be not susceptible of proof, what will the Carolinian do? Will that paper, whilst it professes, and we trust sincerely, to hold abolitionism in such horror, lend its support to a man who voted with the abolitionists, on the only occasion when he ever had a vote on the subject? We look for a candid and straight-forward answer from the Carolinian.

The Raleigh Standard has entered the lists in this unworthy game of slander and detraction against the old patriot. The Standard says, "if it mistakes not" Gen. Harrison originated a bill to sell poor people for debt. We have no doubt the Standard does mistake, to put the most charitable construction on the insinuation. But is it fair, is it consistent with decency, thus to make random charges, to spread a slander far and wide, in the expectation that the truth will never overtake it? For shame! for shame! If we could hope for so much fairness, we would call upon the Standard either to establish or retract its charge.

The Wilmington Chronicle thus extinguishes another slander:—

The game begun.—A Van Buren man affirmed to us the other day that Harrison voted for the Alien and Sedition law. Now it was a marvel to us how that could be, as Ohio was not admitted into the Union until the year 1802, during Jefferson's administration, and of course could not have had a vote when the obnoxious law was passsd. General Harrison in fact was not in Congress at that time; he was a delegate from the *Territory* of Ohio, in the years 1799-1800.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the last Raleigh papers, we find the Comptroller's Report, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature, giving a particular account of the Receipts and Expenditures at the State Treasury for the year ending Oct. 31, 1839. As the entire Report would occupy 20 or 30 columns of the Observer, our readers will probably prefer a plain condensed statement, which we proceed to make out.

The accounts are embraced under three heads, the Public Fund, the Internal Improvement Fund, and the Literary Fund.

THE PUBLIC FUND.

The Receipts have been as follows:—

Cherokee Land sales, 1838,	$49,256 01
Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear,	90 00
Buncombe Turnpike Company,	750 00
Public Revenue from Sheriffs,	78,013 86
" " Additional Returns,	281 59
Bank Tax, Bank of Cape Fear,	1,770 29
" " Bank of the State,	2,250 00
" " Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	562 50
Fine, Philip Hadnot, E. Taker,	200 00
Add balance on hand 1st Nov. 1838,	37,466 57
	$170,640 82

The disbursements of this Fund have been—

Cherokee Land sales, 1838,	$2,857 91
Executive Department,	2,300 00
Treasury do.	2,000 00
Comptroller's do.	1,000 00
State do.	800 00
Adjutant General's Office,	200 00
Judiciary,	27,041 18
General Assembly,	33,795 93
Rebuilding State Capitol,	89,362 29
Pensioners,	1,102 50
Public Printing,	4,001 67
Contingencies, Postage, Treasury Notes burnt, Council of State, and Government House,	9,559 90
	174,021 38
From which deduct receipts as above,	170,640 82
Leaves a balance due Treasurer of	3,380 56

Of the Public Revenue from Sheriffs, the Land Tax and Town property Tax amounted to $31,364 49, the Poll Tax to $28,800 32, and the Store Tax to $9,569,56.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The Receipts on account of this Fund have been—

Cherokee Bonds, (sale of 1836,)	15,174 86
" " 1838,	5,356 33
Principal on Loans by Int. Imp. Board,	11,025 00
Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear,	1,008 00
Transfer by Internal Imp. Board,	150,000 00
Loans to the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road,	116,000 00
Cherokee Bonds, transfer'd to State R'd,	1,350 48
J. S. Dilliard and others,	910 00
Add balance due 1st Nov. 1838,	3,752 26
	$304,576 93

The disbursements of this Fund have been—

For stock in the Wilmington R. Road,	$300,000 00
Loans to ditto,	12,000 00
State Road in Cherokee county,	1,350 48
Expenses of the Board and Clerk,	661 00
Commissions for collecting Cherokee bonds, &c.	336 08
	314,347 56
Deduct receipts,	304,576 93
Leaves balance due Treasurer of	$9,770 63

LITERARY FUND.

The receipts of this Fund have been—

Bank Dividends, Bank of the State,	51,250 00
" " Bank of Cape Fear,	46,863 00
Principal on Loans by Literary Board,	99,480 00
Interest on do.	9,808 77
Do. on do. by Int. Imp. Board,	9,335 65
Entries of Vacant Land,	9,737 93
Cape Fear Navigation Dividends,	1,300 00
Roanoke do. do.	1,500 00
Tax on Retailers of Spirits,	3,087 19
" Sales at Auction,	592 11
Add balance due 1st Nov. 1838,	27,285 11
	260,239 76
Deduct disbursements,	217,283 22
	42,956 54
Deduct this amount due Public and Int. Imp't Funds, 1st Nov. 1839,	13,151 19
Leaves this bal. in hands of the Pub. Treas. 1st Nov. 1839,	$29,805 33

The disbursements consist of

Invested in Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road bonds,	$135,000 00
" in Wilmington and Raleigh do.	60,000 00
" in Cape Fear Bank Stock,	2,300 00
Work done on Pungo Lake Canal,	2,792 30
" " Alligator Canal,	588 78
Loans by Literary Board,	9,400 00
Draining Swamp Lands,	6,372 67
Expenses of Board,	829 47
	$217,283 22

There is a good story current at Washington. The great humbugger, Benton, received a specie check for $1000, for his mileage; but instead of acting out his professions of hard money, he sold his specie check for $1100 in bank rags, and is now paying his board &c. in suspended bank notes! Huzza for humbug!

MR. CLAY.

The following is a copy of the Letter from Mr. Clay, read in the Harrisburg Convention:

ASHLAND, November 20, 1839.

Gentlemen: The public use which has been made of my name, in connexion with the office of President of the United States, furnishes the motive, as I trust it will form the apology, for this note. I address it to you, because our common residence in the same State appears to me to render you the most appropriate repository and organ of what I wish now to say.

The Convention at Harrisburg to designate candidates of the Opposition to the present Federal Administration, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, has been recommended, and the propriety of it has been generally concurred in by all who agree as to the necessity of a change in the General Administration. It appeared to me to be the best, if not the only practicable method of reconciling and uniting those who, coinciding in the general principle, entertained different views as to the most suitable candidates for those high offices, and I have accordingly frequently expressed, and now repeat the expression of my conviction of the expediency of an entire and cordial acquiescence in the recommendations of the Convention.

In the mean time, appeals directly and indirectly have been made to me by a highly respectable Convention holden in Pennsylvania, and by private individuals, to decline giving my consent to the use of my name, upon the ground that a distinguished citizen of the State of Ohio is the first choice of the Opposition in Pennsylvania, and in the opinion of that Convention would be more likely to conciliate general support than I should. I have been also addressed by various respectable and intelligent citizens of New York, directly and indirectly, recommending me to decline the contest in behalf of another eminent citizen, who has been distinguished in both the military and civil service of the United States.

Whilst I have been thus urgently but respectfully approached, numerous private citizens and public meetings and conventions in various parts of the United States (one of these conventions, indeed, in Pennsylvania itself) have done me the honor to express their confidence in me, and to intimate their wishes that I might be the candidate of the Opposition for the office of Chief Magistrate.

It is perfectly manifest that I cannot comply with all these conflicting opinions and wishes, nor, I apprehend, with any one of them, without disobliging the others.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, I have thought it most advisable to leave to the Convention at Harrisburg the free selection of candidates, as being the assembly to which, by common consent, that important duty has been referred. Representing, as it probably will, all parts of the United States, bringing together the feelings and views of all, and comparing and weighing the local information which it will derive from every portion, it will be most competent to make a nomination acceptable to the great majority of its constituents. That it will be faithful to the high trust confided to its judgment and patriotism, cannot be doubted; and having a full view of the whole ground, it will be more likely to make a selection agreeable to the great body of the Opposition than any separate Convention could do, however enlightened and patriotic it may be. If the Pennsylvania Convention, to which I have just alluded, be right in supposing that the distinguished citizen whom it prefers would be more likely to be successful than any other, he ought to be nominated, and undoubtedly, for that reason, will be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, should it entertain the same opinion.

With a just and proper sense of the high honor of being voluntarily called to the office of President of the United States, by a great, free, and enlightened People, and profoundly grateful to those of my fellow-citizens who are desirous to see me placed in that exalted and responsible station, I must, nevertheless, say, in entire truth and sincerity, that if the deliberations of the Convention shall lead them to the choice of another as the candidate of the Opposition, far from feeling any discontent, the nomination will have my best wishes, and receive my cordial support.

And, gentlemen, I hope that you, my friends and neighbors, will excuse the liberty I take in expressing to you my anxious desire that, discarding all attachment or partiality to me, and guided solely by the motive of rescuing our country from the dangers which now encompass it, you will heartily unite in the selection of that citizen, although it should not be me, who may appear to be most likely, by his election, to bring about a salutary change in the administration of the General Government—a change without which we shall be mocked by the forms, and stript of the substantial benefits of free institutions.

From the tenor of this note, I scarcely need observe that you are at perfect liberty to make such use of it as in your discretion may seem proper.

I am, with high respect, your friend,
HENRY CLAY.

To Governor THOMAS METCALFE, Gen. LESLIE COMBS, *and the other Delegates from Kentucky to the Harrisburg Convention.*

Extract from Mr. Clay's Speech at a public Dinner at Washington City:

"If,"—continued Mr. Clay, with great earnestness of manner,—"If I have friends,—friends connected with me by the ties of blood, by my regard of common friendship,—if I have any one who loves me—I assure them that they cannot do me a better service than to follow my example, and vote heartily as I shall, for the nomination which has been made." (Immense applause.) "Talk not of sacrifice," said Mr. Clay. What is a public man worth to the country,—in what does he show his patriotism if he is not always ready to sacrifice himself for his country. There has been no sacrifice. We have not been contending for Henry Clay, for William Henry Harrison, for Daniel Webster, or for Winfield Scott.—No!—we have been contending for principles. Not men, but principles, are our rules of action. Look not then to Harrisburg but to the White House—not to the nomination, but to the mountain of corruption which it is designed to overthrow,—not to the man who has been nominated, but to the Goths and Vandals at the Capitol. William Henry Harrison and John Tyler are medicine which will cure us of the sacrifice, if sacrifice there be, but there is none. Go home then, gentlemen of the Convention, remembering what you have seen here.

Tell your constituents of the nomination—of a bleeding Constitution—of the Executive power against which we are waging a war of extermination—of Executive machinery and Executive favor—of one President nominating his successor, and that successor his successor. Tell them to put forth all the energies they possess to relieve the land from the curse which rests upon it; and if they can then be indifferent, from that moment they cease to be patriots.

GEN. HARRISON.

By way of commentary upon the defamation heaped upon Gen. Harrison by the Globe, and re-echoed by the Enquirer and the Tory meeting at Richmond, we beg to re-publish the following brief notice of Gen. H. by the vice President of the U. S., *Col. R. M. Johnson;*

Col. Johnson said, (in Congress:)

"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life, and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country.

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West, is his history.—For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General Officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

INGRATITUDE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Chevalier, an enlightened French traveller, who published a book of interesting letters about our country observed that the adage that "Republics are ungrateful," was abundantly realized in the U. S. He refers to Mr. Gallatin, who, after having grown old in the service of the country; after having been forty years a legislator, a member of the Cabinet, a Minister abroad, after having taken part in many a wise and good measure of the Federal Government, was dismissed without any provision, and would have terminated his life in poverty, had not his friends given him the office he holds; to Mr. Jefferson, and to Mr. Monroe, one of whom was reduced to the necessity of asking permission of the Virginia Legislature to dispose of his real estate, by lottery, and the other constrained to implore the compassion of Congress.

As another instance of national injustice, he was struck with the case of General Harrison. Chevalier encounted that gentlemen at Cincinnati, and gives the following comment:

"I had observed at the hotel, a man of about the medium height, stout and muscular, and of about the age of sixty years, yet with the active step and lively air of youth. I had been struck with his open and cheerful expression, the amenity of his manners and a certain air of command, which appeared through his plain dress. 'That is, (said my friend,) General Harrison, Clerk of the Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas.' 'What! General Harrison of the Tippecanoe and the Thames?'—The same; the ex-general, the conqueror of Tecumseh and Proctor; the avenger of our disasters on the Raisin and at Detriot; the ex-governor of the Territory of Indiana, the ex-senator in Congress, the ex-minister of the United States to one of the South American Republics. He has grown old in the service of his country. he has passed twenty years of his life in those fierce wars with Indians, in which there was less glory to be won, but more dangers to be encountered than at Rivoli, and Austerlitz. He is now poor, with a numerous family, neglected by the Federal government, although yet vigorous, because he had the independence to think for himself.

Gen. Harrison is sneered at for being a poor man. Give him "a barrel of hard cider" and a "log cabin," say the pampered officials of the government, and he will be satisfied. We doubt not that the revered patriot is contented with his lot—a pure and upright conscience is contented any-where; but the people are not contented that he shall remain where he is. They intend to take possession of the President's mansion, and give it to him for the next four years, in lieu of the "log cabin," and then he can, if he chooses, drink "hard cider," or take something more palatable. The owners of the "log cabins" have determined upon that measure—they possess the power and they intend to use it. Huzza for Old Tippecanoe!

Northern men with Southern principles.—It is not a little singular that the three great lights of the Van Buren press in North Carolina—Loring of the Standard: Thompson of the Lincoln Republican, and Austin of the Western Carolinian, should be 'Northern men with Southern Principles.'—These men would fain teach us, that we, who have been born and reared at home where slavery has existed since the country existed, do not sufficiently appreciate the dangers to which we are exposed; nay, that some of us are so unnatural as to wish to take sides with the negroes and abolitionists and wish to have our own throats cut, and that if it were not for the kind interference of good Northern Loco Focos like them, it would be certainly done. This extravagant and extraordinary pretension, reminds us of the boast of Steev Hamblin, the hunter, who declared that he "beat the old turkey gobbler *a yelpin* so far that when the old fellow saw him through the chinks of his blind, he looked mortified and astonished."

Salisbury Watchman.

"Turn about is fair play."—When Mr. Webster gets back from England, and goes to Washington, Mr. Van Buren if he chooses, can take him by the hand, and say—"Mr. Webster, how do you do? how is Massachusetts?"—*Phil. (Locofoco) Times.*

And Mr. Webster can proudly reply, "She is as she has been; there she is; look at her; she needs no eulogy of mine; she is Whig to the core. By the way, Mr. President How is *New York?*"—*New Bedford Mer.*

An old revolutionary hero died in Ross County, not long since, named Adam Betz, aged 95 years, who served during the whole war of the Revolution, and among his requests was, that his death might be noticed by the Whig papers. In the language of the Steubenville Herald: "Let the dying request of this patriotic Whig of the Revolution go the rounds."

Most insects play on some instrument. The musquito blows an octave trumpet, the doe-bug a bassoon, the cricket turns a grindstone, and the bull-frog plays the Scotch bag-pipe.

SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN OF N. C.,
In the Rail Road Convention at Columbia.

Mr. PRESIDENT.—I am desirous of troubling the Convention with some observations on the Report of the Committee of Fifteen, and the various topics that have been discussed by those gentlemen who have submitted their views. I select this stage of the debate, because the gentleman from Charleston (Mr. Memminger) is now in his place. It will be remembered that, yesterday, the gentleman from Richland (Mr. Elmore) offered a series of resolutions, and that upon a motion being made to refer them to the committee, I happened to suggest that a different disposition of them might be more proper. The gentleman from Charleston (Mr. Memminger) then rose and denounced the resolutions as a bone of contention thrown in to disturb the harmony of our deliberations; and when the original mover asked if he was charged with aiming to produce contention, he (Mr. M.) replied that he did not allude to him, but that his remark was intended to apply to the gentleman from North Carolina. The gentleman from Charleston seemed anxious to shift the responsibility of having introduced those resolutions from the mover to myself. Whether the gentleman promised himself a greater advantage from a contest with a North Carolinian, than from one with an influential citizen of his own State, or whether it was a mere personal preference, is a matter of no moment whatever. The gentleman had the undoubted right to select his antagonist. And that he made a judicious selection, I at least shall not question. Though I have no such love of contention, as he seems to suppose, as would induce me voluntarily to seek the contest, yet I have too little dread of the gentleman's powers to get out of his way. In as much as he prefers to abandon the original drawer of the resolutions and go against an endorser, I most cheerfully take up the glove which he has thrown down.

The course of the gentleman from Charleston is a remarkable one on this occasion. He makes war on all around; he opposes the leading measures of the report of the committee of fifteen, and especially omits no opportunity to assail the views of its chairman (Col. Preston,) advanced as they have been with so much manliness and eloquence, yet he himself proposes nothing. The whole point in controversy may be stated in a few words. It is admitted on all sides, that on the first day of January next, we shall owe nearly two millions of dollars. To secure about half of this debt, ten thousand shares in the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, worth a million at par value, have been mortgaged. If the debt is not paid when it is due, these shares are liable to be sold, upon a notice of three days, at the instance of each of the several creditors. We are informed, by those who know the most of the matter, that these mortgages and the bonds accompanying them have been transferred to various individuals and corporations. Many of these holders, as gentlemen who know them personally, inform us, will be compelled by their necessities, to raise the money when it is due, by a sale of the shares pledged. In addition to this, the rich prospect for speculation will stimulate others to press these shares into market. A large portion of the most valuable property of this Company must be sold at a ruinous sacrifice during the present pressure, unless a debt of $900,000 is discharged by the first day of January next. It is clear that in the interval of four weeks, which is to elapse, it is utterly impossible for the Stockholders to raise any thing like that sum. The gentleman from Charleston himself virtually conceded this, when he stated that in the present condition of the money market, it would be impracticable for us to call in four instalments in the next fourteen months, though, even the sum thus proposed to be raised would fall short of the amount which we now need. Without the aid then of the Legislature in some mode the Company must become bankrupt and the enterprise be arrested. Nothing could be more surprising than the course of the gentleman on this occasion. Two months since, in the meeting at Asheville, he reported a resolution, recommending the President and Directors to apply to the Legislature of South Carolina, for aid; also another adjourning the meeting to this place, and he then was understood to avow that it was his object to get the Legislature of this State to relieve the Company.

He now not only objects to the mode of relief designated in the report, but he has taken the broad ground, that the Legislature should not lend its assistance in any manner whatever, but that the Company should be left to its own resources. For this, we were not prepared. From the high zeal heretofore manifested by the gentleman, and from the loudness of his professions on former occasions, it was supposed that he had enlisted during the war, and it was not expected that he would quit us at the close of one campaign, and become the leader of the other side.

Admitting all our premises, and in fact exaggerating in his speeches, our difficulties to the uttermost, how does he propose that we should get out of them! "You have only to take things quietly," says the gentleman. "There is no danger," "be patient." Aye debtors are usually patient enough of delay, but will our creditors be so? "Reduce your expenditures then to the lowest point." If we reduce them to nothing in future, we shall still owe about two millions. "Use *economy*," he has repeated again and again. We are perfectly willing to *make use* of it, but will it answer our purpose! Will our creditors accept it in lieu of money? You might as well say to an individual, arrested for debt, on an execution against his body, when he asks your aid, that he ought to live economically. However wholesome as a preventive, economy will not discharge debts already contracted. Had the gentleman, two years since, before we entered into these engagements, now so difficult to meet, volunteered this advice, it might have profited us. But he was then stimulating us with such lofty declarations, as to induce some to expect that the Alleghanies would have been scaled ere this.

I take it to be unquestionably true then Mr. President, that without the aid of your Legislature, at this time, the enterprise must fail. Ought it under all these circumstances to be abandoned? It is with reference to this point that I propose briefly to take a view of some of the principal reasons which must govern the decision of the question. As the course of North Carolina is misunderstood by many persons, allow me to advert to the circumstances under which the charters were granted. At the time when the first application was made, North Carolina had but recently failed in an attempt to connect herself to the West, by means of a Rail Road. On the application, therefore, of your Commissioners, Cols. Elmore and Gadsden, she unhesitatingly granted the Rail Road Charter. As few surveys had then been made, it was by no means certain that the Road would pass through any part of our State. Nothing more was then asked of her than the privilege of passing through her Territory, provided the best route should be found there. In fact it was not unfrequently said about that time that if a right of way over North Carolina was given, the work would be completed without her aid.

After an interval of a year, it was obvious that the Road would not be made without additional inducements. The gentleman from Charleston (Mr. Memminger) was then sent as a Commissioner from the State of South Carolina, to our Legislature, to ask a grant of banking privileges to the Stockholders. The gentleman then on the part of those whom he represented, declared that if the Bank Charter was given, the Road would be made without farther aid from North Carolina. Lest it should be supposed that I am mistaken on this point, I will beg leave to refer in the first place to the letter addressed by him to the Governor of our State.

[Mr. C. here read from that letter, and from the speeches of Col. M. before our Legislature, in which all he asked was the Bank Charter, and for that *South Carolina* was to expend three millions within this State. Mr. C. then continued—]

The gentleman yesterday complained with emphasis that magnificent speeches were made on this occasion. I think it would be conceded by any one who should read his whole speech, that it is quite as magnificent as any with which we have been favored during the present week.

The extracts which I have made, however, abundantly make it appear that we were given to understand that the road would be constructed without any other assistance than the gift of Banking privileges. Notwithstanding our reluctance at that time to increase the number of Banks in our State, from a desire that a most noble enterprise should not fail, North Carolina conceded all that was asked. How many of her citizens are now surprised to hear it said that the enterprise must be abandoned because she has not performed her part! Without assuming to say what North Carolina will do, or what she would have done in any event, I take the responsibility of declaring that she has never yet decided that she would not contribute money, if necessary to the work. The stock subscribed in that State is not a fair index even of the feelings of her citizens towards the enterprise. Just before the books were opened, a letter from Mr. Calhoun was published recommending the route through Georgia. As his influence was supposed to be predominant in S. Carolina, it damped the ardour of our citizens and it is believed that the subscription was thereby rendered much less than it would otherwise have been. Under all the circumstances, however, it is said that the subscription of Buncombe, the only County which, it was regarded as probable, that the road might pass, is quite as large in proportion to its wealth as that of any of the upper Districts of South Carolina. The feelings of distrust on our part, which originated then, have been rather increased since. Several routes through our State, which were supposed to be favorable, were not examined at all, because as some of our citizens believed, they dipped too deeply into the State. For one however, I have regarded the gap selected by the Company as the best, though many persons entertain doubts on the point, doubts which have been strengthened greatly by the apprehension manifested in this State that North Carolina might tap the road. Unless it entered the State east of the mountains, our roads could not be connected with it, except by passing over the Alleghany range. It was not therefore expected by any body that we would contribute to the construction of a work which could confer no benefit on the larger number of our citizens. We have postponed even the discussion of the subject until the road should reach our borders.

North Carolina has long been desirous of extending a Rail Road to her western extremity. That she has not done so already is owing neither to her indifference nor to her inability, but rather to the difficulty which has been encountered in uniting the interests of different sections. The west for several years have been in favor of it; in the east the counties on the Roanoke wish the Read to terminate on the Virginia line; those in the middle, desire a central road terminating at Beaufort; while the counties adjacent to the Cape Fear wish it to terminate at the head of navigation on that river. When therefore a specific project is submitted it is defeated by those who are not to be directly benefitted. We have however, a fairer prospect of success than heretofore. While you have been talking about constructing this work, we have finished two long Rail Roads, making together two hundred and sixty miles. The State does not owe a dollar abroad, and has an available fund of about two millions.

Besides this, at the last session of the Legislature, she agreed to take three fifths of the stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, a work intended to be connected with yours at some convenient point in her territory. Had that event occurred, in as much as it would then have been her interest to aid in the prosecution of this work, I presume she would have had the inclination to do so. Whether that enterprise will be successful or not, I am yet unprepared to say. The deranged state of the currency has depressed our energies and damped our ardour. But this state of things cannot long continue. —The contest between the President and the people must terminate, and even if the Executive triumphs, he will ultimately see that it is to his interest to give his subjects a sound currency. Whenever that day comes, if not sooner, North Carolina will make another effort to pass the mountains. Should she succeed, she will intercept and divert much of that trade which now goes to your towns. The head of navigation on the Cape Fear is nearer to East Tennessee, than Charleston; besides, it is more in the direction of the great line of travel between the South West and the North. Our State, as well as several of her neighbors has long desired this western trade. South Carolina might now secure it: she has the track; but let her lose it, let her forfeit the present charter, and we shall avail ourselves of our natural advantages to bar her competition.

The position of some of the friends of your scheme in North Carolina, is embarrassing in no slight degree. Shortly after the enterprise was set on foot, it was said by some individuals hostile to the route adopted, that it would be abandoned, ere the road reached the upper section of this State. These reports were eagerly caught up and circulated by those persons in North Carolina, who were hostile to the project because it interfered with their own hopes of obtaining the Western trade.—For two years past, regarding these suggestions as prejudicial to the progress of the work, we have combatted them to the best of our ability. More than twelve months since, I remember to have had a conversation on this subject with a prominent North Carolinian, who is known and admired abroad. He expressed his surprise that I should believe, that the work would go on as far as the means of the Company would permit, said he had no doubt but that it would be constructed as far as Columbia, and perhaps to the upper section of this State, but denied that there was any intention on the part of South Carolina to extend it farther. To this, I could only reply that his opinion seemed to me wholly unsupported and gratuitous, that South Carolina had voluntarily embarked in the enterprise, with a full knowledge of the extent of her means as well as the difficulties in her way, and had persevered in it two years; that the individuals at its head as well as many of the stockholders, were men of high standing and unsullied character, that to charge them with professing views which they did not entertain, and intending a breach of faith, seemed to me both uncharitable and extremely unjust; and with the most entire confidence in the future, I begged him to await the result. From present indications, I now frankly admit, that I was mistaken, and in the presence of this convention surrender all claims to the spirit of prophecy, in this matter at least.

It cannot, with any fairness, be said that this enterprise fails because North Carolina has not performed her part, because she has done all that was asked of her. Nor can you say that the subscriptions of her citizens are not sufficiently liberal to induce you to go on with the work. There was a time when you might have said so. When the books were first opened, and the amount subscribed in N. Carolina was ascertained, you might then have said that we had not been sufficiently liberal, and that you could not prosecute the work. But you did not do so. You called for a second, a third, and a fourth instalment; and even at the annual meeting last year, you, with the greatest emphasis, unanimously declared your determination to execute the enterprise. It is too late, then, for you to say that it is abandoned because we have failed on our part. You are estopped from so doing, by your own acts and repeated declarations. Were you to go on until the amount of your subscriptions was expended, no one could complain, though you did stop the work at your own border, and call upon the other States to put their shoulders to the wheel. If you will do so, we who have subscribed in North Carolina will pay the amount at least of our subscriptions. Ought you to complain of being required to do this? Is it burthensome to you to be asked to make a rail road from Charleston, by your capital, through the entire length of your State, after you have already undertaken it? I remember that Col. Blanding, than whom no one was better qualified for such a task, collected and published a vast number of facts, and undertook to show, in an address to the citizens of Charleston, that such a work would be highly beneficial to you. Has any one since ever attempted to refute his arguments? If a single individual were the proprietor of your whole State, would he hesitate a moment to execute such a work, solely from pecuniary motives!

But, sir, it is now said that Georgia is doing all that is necessary for you, and that you have only to form a connection with her. On this point I wish to offer a few observations. It is well known that Georgia once offered to unite with you, but you, fearing lest she should obtain the lion's share of the profits, refused to join her, and adopted this route, with a view of anticipating her efforts to secure the western trade. She immediately buckled on her armour for the contest, and while you were talking, she has been acting, and is now far in advance of you. What, then, is it proposed you should do?—Redouble your efforts, and endeavor to pass her yet on the way! No, sir; but it is proposed, that after being beaten, you should modestly ask the victor to give you the prize for which you have been contending. Will she be likely to do this? Is Georgia not desirous of aggrandizing her own towns? For what has she been struggling from the first! Is *she* not selfish, not ambitious? Or is she a mere idiot? Will she listen to your soft words, and, dog-like, kiss your hands the moment you cease to beat her! Sir, I have often known individuals and States to *ask*, and on a refusal, to appeal to arms. But you reverse this mode. To attain your end, you resorted to blows, in the first instance, and being defeated, you will now ask it as a favor.

From the indications, this morning, it seems that a majority of the stockholders here are in favor of electing to the office of President of the road, a gentleman who has long favored the route through Georgia. Conceding to Colonel Gadsden all the ability which his friends claim for him, (a point on which my limited personal acquaintance with him does not enable me to express an opinion,) I have no hesitation in saying that his elevation to that office will kill your road dead. It is singular that it should be supported by those persons, who are unwilling to pass any resolution announcing your determination to stop here. His election will satisfy the community as fully, on that point, as the most solemn declaration which you could make. It is well known that he has staked his reputation on the failure of this road. For two years past he has, on all occasions, written and spoken against it. He has not only pronounced this route inferior to the other, but entirely impracticable. I concur, therefore, with the gentleman who declares that the act is suicidal. I go farther even. It is suicide under the most humiliating circumstances. If it is to be so, let us kill the enterprise ourselves, and not gratify an enemy so far as to appoint him an executioner. He has, for years, made war upon the Company, but for one, I have not been so far converted by his blows as to choose him to preside over us.

Many persons, sir, are now condemning most of what has been done, with a view, no doubt, of screening themselves from any share of the odium of a failure. In this attempt to evade responsibility, the ingenious gentleman from Charleston, (Mr. Memminger,) seems likely to be most successful in clearing his skirts. Having led us into difficulties, he, in the language of the turf, LEADS us in getting out of them.

You can scarcely turn a corner but you hear some such exclamation as this—"three hundred thousand dollars spent in surveys! no wonder the thing has failed!" and then the engineers are denounced. All this, Mr. President, may do here, but the community will not thus be imposed upon; they will understand the matter. You cannot make them believe that you would have constructed a magnificent road to the Ohio river, if the engineers had not wasted your funds. They know very well that not a dollar has been received by them beyond the salaries agreed on; that they surveyed no routes but those that were ordered to be surveyed. In fact it appears, from the statement made to-day, that every survey made was ordered by the stockholders themselves; so that not even the board of directors is responsible for the number. If the cost of this item has been great, it is attributable to the immense length of the line, the character of the country, and the variety of routes required to be examined by the stockholders in different sections. That the work has been admirably executed is conceded on all hands.

Other persons find it convenient to blame the original projectors of the enterprise, especially those who are not here to defend themselves. They say that Gen. Hayne and Col. Blanding humbugged them; that the work is not profitable, and that their eyes are now open. If, sir, either of those gentlemen ever affirmed that the road would be profitable before it was built, I have yet to learn it. If any one stockholder believed that the mere projecting of a road on paper, without constructing a foot of it, would benefit him, then his eyes must have been sealed in Cimmerian darkness indeed, and he may well bless his stars that they are now open to the light, and that he now sees clearly. The fears of our more timid stockholders have been so much alarmed, by reports industriously circulated by a certain party, that they do not believe that this company could construct a mile of rail road, on any ground that might be selected. I do not, Mr. President, like to witness the disposition to throw the blame on others. Inasmuch as we have all had some influence, if the enterprise fails, let us proportionally share the pecuniary loss, and fairly divide the discredit.

The failure of this scheme will give a heavy blow to the cause of internal improvements at the South.

* * * * * * *

If after all our magnificent dreams and extravagant boasts, on the present occasion, we should come to this "most lame and impotent conclusion," I fear that we shall incur a reproach similar to that which was heaped on the ancient Gauls, "In the beginning of the battle they were more than men, at its termination less than women." Let us then in future abandon the best gifts of the earth and the richest fruits of civilization to those who have more strength, more energy and a higher spirit to attain them, and content ourselves with being called talkers only.

I do not, however, Mr. President, pretend that if the enterprise is impracticable we ought to persevere in it. But let us, at least, abandon it in a manly manner. Let us say to all the world that in a period of high commercial prosperity and extravagant anticipations, we embarked in this matter. Under the influence of the first excitement we made great miscalculations. The difficulties seemed small in the distance, and we thought them little; our hearts were large and we felt very strong. After having made a brief trial of the matter, we find the task too heavy; the difficulties are greater than we imagined, the mountain has grown higher in our view, the way seems longer, our strength is gone, our spirits have evaporated, our valor has all "oozed out at the palms of our hands." Take back the charters you have given, we freely surrender them. Let us pay the expenses incurred, and return the money that remains. Then, Sir, it is true that we might incur ridicule; ridicule such as would fall upon an individual who should boast that he would perform a difficult feat, attract a crowd to witness it, and then signally fail. But however ridiculous we might seem, no charge of a graver nature would be brought against us; there could be no stain on the honor of any one. If, however, a different course is taken, it may be far otherwise. If, after having gone thus far, we now stop, from any other cause than inevitable necessity —if we do not build the road as far as the means of the Company will enable us to do, if we hold on to the charters without an intention to comply with their requisitions: above all if we convert them into a means of stock jobbing, then we ought not to be surprised if the execrations of the public should be heaped upon us. From present indications there is too much reason to apprehend that this is to be the result of the whole matter. Gentlemen here may talk lightly if they please of national honour and the faith of states; and complain that such things should now be thrown at them; but the world will talk differently. How much is the character of a State worth in dollars and cents, I would ask of the gentleman from Charleston (Mr. Memminger,) who seems so learned in matters of finance? Can it be calculated? Sir, I happen to be one of those who believe that the difference between nations is in a great measure owing to the estimate which the individuals composing them place upon their character. National pride is not only the effect, but it is also the cause of national success. Greatness often seems to become a habit. In some ages all the individuals of a nation appear great; in others none of them are so. This is no freak of nature. The difference between the old Roman and the modern Italian, is in feeling, not in intellect. The estimate placed on the character of a state by its members, often indicates its condition. If a high moral tone prevail among her sons; if they take a pride in the name of their father land; if they exult while they contemplate its past renown, then in times of trial and danger they will tax every power and strain every nerve to keep from harm that inheritance of glory. At the battle of Trafalgar, Nelson placed at his mast head the words "England expects every man to do his duty." His followers thought not then of the cold, damp, barren, savage, Celtic isle, that was visited by the first Cæsar. But it brought vividly before their minds, that England whose glory had been increasing from age to age, whose honour was stainless, whose arms if repulsed had never been disgraced; upon whose "empire the sun did not set," whose blood red "meteor flag for a thousand years had braved the battle and the breeze:" these, and a thousand other thoughts, more eloquent than Chatham's voice, like great existing realities, were then present as allies in the combat. How much were these thoughts worth to England on that day when the empire of the ocean was at stake! How much of her success is owing to such feelings in the breasts of her subjects!

"South Carolina expects every man to do his duty."

How would those words fall on the ears of her sons if they regarded her as one whose pledges had been violated, whose honour had been tarnished! So far from being invigorated, would they not hang their heads with shame in the most distant land, at the thought of her Punic faith! Punic faith! Carthage was accused of breaking the treaties made with her enemies; but you are now asked to abandon your allies, your friends, those who have come forward at your most earnest solicitation to aid you.

Sir, I make these remarks with no view to disparage. I regard South Carolina as a noble State: I trust she will remain so. But remember you may lose in an hour what it has taken fifty years to acquire. Put it to your own hearts to say how much her honor is worth.

You cannot taunt us. We have never deceived you. We have broken no pledges—we have promised nothing—we asked nothing. All the solicitation was on your side. Sir, I disclaim all intention of making an invidious comparison, when I allude to North Carolina. But of your State and her feelings I know little. Of North Carolina and of her citizens I have a right to speak. And when I state what I believe would be her course in an emergency like this, I am merely declaring what I think you ought, and what I trust you will do. I do not say that she would, under all the circumstances, have placed herself in this situation. We are, perhaps, more cautious than you. But, Sir, it is my deliberate conviction, that if North Carolina had advanced to the position which you now occupy, she would have sunk millions, sooner than abandon it. No citizen of hers, entitled to the confidence of her community, would dare to propose it. He would be ashamed to do so. In no enlightened assembly of her sons would the proposition be received without a universal hiss.

I have thus, Mr. President, frankly expressed my opinions on some of the important topics that have been discussed among us. I conclusion, I wish to say, that I trust no one will mistake our position—we who come from North Carolina. If your interest or your feelings do not prompt you to go on with this enterprise, we do not ask you to prosecute it. If under all the circumstances you are unwilling to go farther, you have only to say so, and we look elsewhere. As soon as your determination to stop here is sufficiently manifested, inasmuch as the funds raised in North Carolina cannot be used in this State, I shall introduce a proposition to return to our stockholders the moneys paid in, after deducting a fair share of the expense of the surveys. The work must henceforth belong exclusively to you. On the propriety of the Legislature of this State's aiding you at the present time, I am astonished that there should be two opinions. It may be true, as alleged to-day, that the State has already done too much, and the Company too little. But the stockholders cannot now, unaided, extricate themselves. Give them time, and they would do it; but the work must now be wrecked without the aid of the State. She ought merely from pecuniary motives, as the largest partner in the concern, and the only one able to heave it off the rock on which it is likely to go to pieces. But, when it is remembered that by so doing she will obtain a better security for the debts now due from the Company, for which she is already liable; that the work is one highly beneficial to her as a State, and, above all, that they are her own citizens whose interests are so deeply involved; then unquestionably is she bound to give the relief asked of her. For this, as well as for your farther successful progress, you have our best wishes; but we part company.

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS.

Extract of a Letter from a member of the Harrisburg Convention, to the Editor of the Raleigh Register:

That he is an *honest* man, even his bitterest political enemies will not dare gainsay. There is one instance of his strict integrity which, Heaven send, for the good of the nation, could be more common in these days. I refer to the fact, that for many years he was a most extensive Land Agent of the Government, and that every farthing of the millions of money which passed through his hands, was faithfully and promptly accounted for. How rare *now*, do we find Agents honest enough to account for ANY! On the great questions, which have been agitating the country, there is the best evidence that he is *sound*—sound to the core. I know that, in North-Carolina, he has been charged by the Administration Press with being an Abolitionist; but who have they suffered to escape, without charging upon him this vile slander! On the subject of Slavery, Gen. Harrison is as sound as any man in the South. He voted with us on the Missouri Question. In his Speech at Vincennes, he declared that Congress had no right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, so as to abolish it, either in the States, the Territories, or in the District. And, during the last two or three years, Letters have been received from him, in which he reiterates these opinions. There were many Southern gentlemen in the Convention, who had conversations with him on this subject during his tour some years since through the country, and they declared themselves perfectly satisfied. Besides this, it is well known that Gen. H. is a native of Virginia, and that he has a large connection in that State, who are deeply interested in the security of this species of property; and thus *inclination*, if not his good sense and honesty of purpose, would work against such a conclusion as would identify any one of his principles with those of the Abolitionists. Can any man suppose for a moment, that John Tyler would suffer his name to be placed on a Ticket with one who is unsound on this question! No! I do not hesitate to declare then, that the Whigs of the South will find Gen. H. right on this subject when his opinions are made known.

There is another matter, deeply interesting to the people of the Old States, about which Gen. H. has views that are just and correct. I allude to the Public Lands. He is in favor of an equal distribution of the proceeds arising from them, amongst the States. He regards it as a *common fund*.—Here, then, the people of North-Carolina can with safety entrust him with their interests, and rely on it, the man who has always exhibited such firmness, both in the Cabinet and Field, will never suffer himself to be made the tool of a *party*, merely to carry out the corrupt design of depriving the Old States of their just rights. The provisions of Mr. Clay's Land Bill meet his approbation.

In addition to this, he is in favor of an economical administration of the Government. Also, of an amendment of the Constitution, so as to make the President ineligible for more than one term—thus preventing the Office from being made a mere instrument to secure a re-election. He has pledged himself to retire from office after one term—thereby *practising* his doctrines, and giving his example towards the establishment of one of the principles of the Whig creed.

That the friends of Mr. Clay will find in Gen'l. Harrison a safe depository of all their principles, is confidently believed; and, going into office with no wrongs to avenge, trammelled by no party obligations, he will be the President of the Country, and not the *petty leader of a party*. And who is there, that does not *long* to witness such a result? Who does not wish to see the country governed by a man of expanded views—one who will look at the whole people—who will discard all sectional and selfish motives—who will rebuke with indignation the satellites of party—who will reverence the laws and enforce obedience, and who will hold himself aloft—*above* the low and contemptible subterfuges which will ever characterise the mere *partizan* President, adopting every device, shifting with every breeze, tacking with every political gale, to perpetuate his power, and secure in the clutches of his parasites the spoils of office.

I know that the Van Burenites have endeavoured to make the impression that Gen. Harrison's *abilities* are of a low order. This is exactly what might be expected from a party, which scruples at nothing, provided it will serve their ends. If any man doubts the ability of Gen. H. let him recur to the history of the late War—let him scrutinize his brilliant achievements in the field, and the readiness with which, at all times, he could turn every thing, which might occur, to his advantage. Nor do his friends rest his claim to abilities of the highest order, on his military achievements alone. No man can deny him eminent qualifications for civil office, who has watched his course as a Legislator, as Governor of Indiana, and in various public trusts which he has held. His Letter to General Bolivar, during his residence in Bogota, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia, would do honor to the head or heart of *any* man. It shews, that his mind has been well cultivated—that he is a fine scholar, and has a heart deeply imbued with patriotism and benevolence. His Messages to the Legislature of Indiana are as fine specimens of composition as can be found in the English language, and his History of the North Western States, lately published, exhibits a degree of proficiency in a knowledge of the history of the Country, and of the principles of civil polity, which places him amongst the ablest Statesmen of the age. Away then, with this miserable slang. No friend of Gen. Harrison can object to an examination of his character—the sharpest scrutiny is solicited, and if *truth* prevails, the verdict of his countrymen need not be feared.

To the Whigs of North Carolina then, we would say—"BE OF GOOD CHEER." You have fought long, and gallantly, against those principles which are sapping the very foundations of our Republican Institutions. The cause in which you are engaged, is a holy cause. Though your leader has been changed, you have the same principles for which to fight—the same subtle enemy to contend with, armed too with all the patronage of the Spoilers. In the approaching contest, let no true Whig be found sleeping at his post. Let each man gird up his loins, and go into the battle-field with a firm determination not to leave it until victory has crowned his efforts."

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

The CHAIR announced the following as the Standing Committees:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Roane, Allen, Brown.

On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, Benton, Hubbard, Nicholas, Webster.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, Davis, Ruggles, Mouton, Norvell.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Lumpkin, Preston, Buchanan, Allen, Knight.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Mouton, Spence, Linn, Brown, Smith of Connecticut.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce, Nicholas.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Smith of Indiana, Phelps, Fulton, Tappan.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Williams, Southard, Cuthbert, Strange, Tappan.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Prentiss, Norvell.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Clayton, Mouton, Betts.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White of Tennessee, Sevier, Linn, White of Indiana, Phelps.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Young, Merrick, Williams, Betts.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Smith of Connecticut, White of Tennessee, Knight, Crittenden, Robinson.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wall, Clayton, Crittenden, Strange, Smith of Indiana.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, Lumpkin, Knight, Fulton, Henderson.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Young, Phelps, Henderson, Spence, Smith of Indiana.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Pierce, Prentiss, White, Roane, Betts.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Merrick, Crittenden, Lumpkin, Southard, Clayton.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Strange, Davis, Prentiss, Robinson, Spence.

On the Contingent Fund of the Senate.—Messrs. Knight, Fulton, Lumpkin.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Smith of Indiana, Henderson, Phelps.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that he would, as soon as Congress was ready to proceed with legislative business, bring forward "A bill more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters."—[The Sub-Treasury bill.]

The subsequent proceedings of the Senate are void of interest. Except Executive business, with closed doors, nothing can be done till the House completes its organization.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

The Chair stated the election of Speaker to be the first business in order. Mr. Dromgoole withdrew the name of Mr. Jones from the canvass. Five ballotings then took place as follows:

	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Whole number of votes,	229	232	231	232	232
Necessary to a choice,	115	117	116	117	117
John Bell,	64	80	33	12	00
Dixon H. Lewis,	110	113	110	73	1
R. M. T. Hunter,	22	16	59	85	119
Zadok Casey,	3	5	5	8	10
John W. Jones,	2	00	00	14	55
Francis Thomas,	4	7	11	10	3
Francis Granger,	12	00	00	2	00
George W. Hopkins,	1	1	1	1	00
John Sergeant,	1	00	00	00	00
George Evans,	1	00	00	00	00
Levi Lincoln,	00	00	00	2	00
Joseph R. Underwood,	1	00	00	00	00
George C. Dromgoole,	1	1	1	1	00
George M. Keim,	00	00	00	12	24
Cave Johnson,	1	1	00	00	00
Henry W. Conner,	1	00	00	00	00
William C. Dawson,	5	5	C	00	00
Thomas Corwin,	00	00	00	1	00
J. Q. Adams,	1	1	00	00	00
Edward Curtis,	00	00	1	1	00
Lewis Williams,	1	00	00	00	00
Francis W. Pickens,	1	1	2	00	9
John Campbell, of S. C.,	00	00	00	5	00
Charles G. Atherton,	00	00	00	00	4
Thomas Davee,	00	00	00	00	2
Tilghman A. Howard,	00	00	00	00	1
Linn Boyd,	00	00	00	00	1
David A. Starkweather,	00	00	00	00	1
Nathan Clifford,	00	00	00	00	1

Mr. Hunter having received 119 out of 232 votes on the 11th balloting, was declared duly elected, which elicited considerable applause from the galleries. He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Banks and Lawrence, and the House, on motion of Mr. Wise, immediately adjourned.

The following was the vote on the last balloting:—

ELEVENTH TIME OF VOTING.

For R. M. T. Hunter.—Messrs. Adams, Alford, J. W. Allen, Simeon H. Anderson, Andrews, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Black, Bond, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Anson Brown, Sampson H. Butler, William B. Calhoun, John Campbell, William B. Campbell, William B. Carter, Chinn, Chittenden, Clark, Colquitt, J. Cooper, M. A. Cooper, Corwin, Crabb, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, E. Davis, G. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dillett, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, Fisher, R. Garland, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Granger, Graves, Green, Griffin, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Hill, of Va., Hoffman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hunt, James, Jenifer, Ch. Johnston, W. C. Johnston, T. B. King, Lawrence, Lincoln, Marvin, Mason, Mercer, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, C. Morris, Naylor, Nisbet, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Peck, Pickens, Pope, Profflit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Rayner, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Storrs, Sumter, Stuart, Taliaferro, W. Thompson, jr., Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, P. J. Wagner, Warren, E. D. White, John White, Thomas W. Williams, L. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, S. Williams, H. A. Wise.—119.

For J. W. Jones.—Messrs. J. Allen, Atherton, Banks, Beirne, Blackwell, A. V. Brown, W. O. Butler, Carroll, Clifford, Connor, Doan, Dromgoole, Earl, Ely, Fine, Haid, J. Hastings, Hawkins, John Hill, of N. C., Hillen, Holleman, Howard, J. Johnson, N. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Leonard, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKay, Miller, Parish, Parmenter, Petriken, Prentiss, Rives, Jas. Rogers, Shaw, Sheppard, J. Smith, T. Smith, Steenrod, Strong, Sweeringen, Sweeny, Taylor, P. Thomas, F. P. Thomas, Turney, Vanderpoel, Weller, J. W. Williams, H. Williams, Worthington—68.

For George M. Keim.—Messrs. Beatty, Bynum, John Davis, Duncan, Fornace, Galbraith, Gerry, Hammond, Hoot, Hubbard, Leadbetter, Leet, Lewis, McCulloh, Marchand, Montgomery, S. W. Morris, Newhard, Paynter, Ramsey, Robinson, E. Rogers, Samuels, D. D. Wagener—24.

For Zadok Casey.—Messrs. Boyd, Brewster, Carr, Craig, Dana, De la Montayne, Doig, Cave Johnson, Reynolds, Wick—10.

For F. W. Pickens.—Messrs. A. G. Brown, Chapman, Coles, Cross, Medill, Rhett, Starkweather, Jacob Thompson, Watterson—9.

For C. G. Atherton.—Burke, Eastman, Floyd, Jackson—4.

For Thomas Davee.—Messrs. H. J. Anderson, Fletcher, Parris—3.

For Francis Thomas.—Messrs. Casey, J. W. Jones, Mallory—3.

For D. A. Starkweather.—Mr. Crary—1.

For Nathan Clifford.—Mr. Davee—1.

For T. H. Howard.—Mr. J. W. Davis—1.

For Linn Boyd.—Mr. Jameson—1.

For D. H. Lewis.—A. Smith—1.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

At noon to-day, the Speaker of the House (the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER) took the chair and called the House to order; after which, he rose and addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The high and undeserved honor which you have conferred upon me has been so unexpected, that even now I can scarcely find terms in which to express my grateful sense of your kindness. I trust, however, to be able to offer a better evidence of that sentiment in the earnest efforts which I shall make to discharge my duties justly and impartially. Call d as I have been to this high station, not so much from any merits of my own as from the independence of my position, I shall feel it as especially due from me to you to preside as the Speaker, not of a party, but of the House. Whilst I shall deem it my duty on all proper occasions to sustain the principles upon which I stand pledged before the country, I shall hold myself bound at the same time to afford every facility within my power to the full and free expression of the wishes and sentiments of every section of this great Confederacy. You will doubtless deem it your duty, gentlemen, as the grand inquest of the nation, to investigate all matters of which the People ought to be informed; to retrench expenditures which are unnecessary or unconstitutional; to maintain the just relations between all of the great interests of the country; and to preserve inviolate the Constitution which you will be sworn to support; whilst it will be mine to aid you in such labors with all the means within my power. And although deeply impressed with a painful sense of my inexperience and of the difficulties of a new and untried station, I am yet cheered by the hope that you will sustain me in my efforts to preserve the order of business and the decorum of debate. I am aware that party fervor is occasionally impatient of the restraint which it is the duty of the Chair to impose upon the asperity of debate, but at the same time I know that the just of all parties will sustain the Spea

they were sent here by the sovereign State—whether they actually held the commission; for, if the House went beyond that, what would be the consequence? They destroyed the balance of the Constitution by excluding those who had an equal right with themselves, and the equality of right was destroyed. The position of the Constitution was this: that they were members of Congress for certain purposes before they came here; that they were members of Congress for the purpose of organizing when they came here; that they were members of Congress for the purpose of legislating and exercising judicial functions when they were sworn; and that the House was organized when they had got an organic portion of the Government which, by its organization, was capable of communicating with the other branches of the Government. That this was the construction always put upon the Constitution was apparent from every source of authority that could be referred to, and apparent even from the rules of the House itself—those rules which, as every one would concede, applied to and were made by an organized House. . . . . The first committee (so laid down in the rules) was the Committee of Elections—a committee appointed after the organization of the House. What were its duties? Mr. S. here read the following rule:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee of Elections to examine and report upon the certificates of election, or other credentials, of the members returned to serve in this House; and to take into their consideration all such petitions and other matters touching elections and returns as shall or may be presented, or come into question, and be referred to them by the House."

Now, (Mr. S. continued,) if any other inquiry could be gone into antecedent to the organization of the House, what was the Committee of Elections for! It was established after the House was organized throughout, and the House was then competent to act. It was in a condition to do the duty which, under the Constitution, belonged to it. It was not only organized, but fully organized, because every State was then represented, provided she had taken due means to hold her election in time to come here properly qualified. But, according to this new rule—inconsistent, as it was, with all that had been heretofore settled—inconsistent with usage, inconsistent with arguments running in one uninterrupted spring, without break or pause, upon both sides of the House—they were about to organize a House without the Representatives of a State; and that, too, when she had her Representatives here under the proper commission. The House elected a Speaker, elected officers of the House, organized its Committee of Elections; and, all this time, where was New Jersey, one of the original States—a State which was a party to this compact, (the Constitution of the United States,) which declared that every State should have at least one Representative! . . . . Where was she! Shut out—refused permission to come in—denied the privilege which she had contracted for. Where was she? A suitor for a majority of the House to declare that she should be admitted.

He asked gentlemen seriously to consider whether this could be in accordance with the spirit of a constitution—of a compact between free, independent, sovereign States, whose first agreement was, that all should be represented, and that all should have an equal right to be represented in every stage of the existence of that body. Was that a fulfilment of the contract? If the State of New Jersey had neglected to elect Representatives, she would have had no cause to complain. If the members whom she had elected had not appeared, there would have been no cause of complaint. But if they came there and, under the Constitution, brought regular evidence according to the laws of New Jersey—which laws had been enforced ever since the adoption of the Constitution—and had been acted upon through her whole history—if, every two years, the very same credentials which these gentlemen brought had been sent by her Representatives without any one individual being able to raise a question whether those credentials were in conformity with the laws of New Jersey, made under the Constitution—was it a fulfilment of the contract to keep her out for any purpose whatsoever! What was to be gained by it! He appealed to gentlemen seriously, and he put the question to them, to come up to the Constitution. He would show them in that Constitution the aim and object for which Congress was made, and then he would ask them to tell him how its legitimate purpose were to be answered by excluding those who came here to represent the State of New Jersey.

Mr. S. then adverted to the practice of the British House of Commons, and cited the celebrated case of Mr. Fox in the Westminster election. He then proceeded to reply to the sneers which had been cast upon the broad seal of a sovereign State, and, in conclusion, depicted the evil consequences which must inevitably result from unauthorized and arbitrary interferences in the internal affairs of the States.

The debate was continued by Mr. Dromgoole, Mr. Rhett, and Mr. Briggs, and the House adjourned without a decision.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Barnard of N. York delivered an able speech in favor of the right of the New Jersey members; and was followed by Mr. Rayner, of N. C., on the same side. He is said to have delivered an excellent speech, and the House paid him the compliment of listening to him with great attention.

Mr. Vanderpoel moved to lay Mr. Wise's resolution on the table; but, discovering that to lay it on the table would be equivalent to a vote in favor of swearing in the members, he withdrew it.

Mr. C. Shepard rose to explain his course.

Mr. W. Thompson of S. C. replied, and Mr. Shepard rejoined. Soon after which the House adjourned.

Harrisburg Nomination.—The Whig Presses throughout the Union, without a solitary exception so far, cordially respond to the nominations of the Convention at Harrisburg.

Semi-Weekly Register.—The first number of our Semi-weekly Paper will appear on the first day of January. Persons holding Subscription lists, will oblige us by their immediate return.

We beg leave, through this medium, to return our thanks to Col. J. G. Bynum, of Rutherford, for the handsome list of new Subscribers sent us. If other friends would imitate his example, it would greatly encourage us in the undertaking, which we are about to hazard at great expense and with uncertain prospects.—*Ral. Register.*

We rejoice to learn that Mr. Harris, Editor of the Nashville Union, has been elected public printer by the Legislature of Tennessee.—*Globe.*

The *Globe* rejoices to learn of the election of Mr. Harris, by the Van Buren party. It may be well enough to ask who is this Mr. Harris? And we submit an answer. Mr. Harris, now the editor of the leading administration paper in Tennessee, was originally the editor of the New Bedford Mercury in Massachusetts, one of the most notorious Abolition prints in the Union. At that time he went by the name of Jeremiah G. Harris, and under this name was one of the candidates nominated and supported by *negroes*, and their brethren *white* Abolitionists. Subsequently his star in that horizon became in the descendant, and he removed to Nashville, where he became the editor of the Nashville Union. When his name appeared in that paper as editor, it was written J. George Harris—the *Jeremiah G.* was lost, and *J. George* took its place. This was done in the hope that the abolitionist editor in Massachusetts might not be known as the Van Buren editor in Tennessee. How does the *Globe* like his history? And how will its Southern friends appreciate the rejoicings?

Baltimore Chronicle.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1839.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

IMPORTANT WHIG TRIUMPH.—Most unexpectedly, the Tories have been defeated in the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives—an office second only in importance to that of President of the United States;—an office, which, filled by a subservient tool of the Executive, would have closed the door to all examination into the corruptions and abuses in the Departments, by appointing a majority of the Committees opposed to scrutiny. Fortunately, an honorable, high minded Whig fills that high Chair—a Whig in every particular but one, (an important one, we admit,) but still a Whig. He is not like Mr. Calhoun and the Nullifiers, who, because they favored the Sub-Treasury, went over entirely to the Administration. He was elected as a Whig two years ago, supported the Sub-Treasury, but his Whig constituents re-elected him this year, against a full-blooded Tory.

The Globe, since his election, bedaubs him with fulsome praise, and makes an amusing effort to claim him as a Tory. It is sufficient to say, that *he was voted for by every Whig in the House*, and *voted against by every thorough-going Tory*. 112 Whigs, and 7 of Mr. Calhoun's friends, viz. Mr. Fisher, of N. C., and Messrs. Pickens, Sumter, Butler, Holmes, Griffin, and Campbell, of S. C., voted for him.

There are some interesting rumors in regard to this change of position by Mr. Calhoun's friends.—It is believed that the prime cause of his abandoning the Whigs in 1837, was, that he saw the prospects of Mr. Clay becoming too bright. Now that the Harrisburg Convention has nominated Gen. Harrison, and Mr. Clay has withdrawn, Mr. Calhoun is said to have exhibited a decided preference for Harrison over Van Buren. Besides, Benton and his powerful party, are said to have scouted Pickens as Speaker, on the ground of his devotion to Calhoun and Nullification, and the Tories were obliged in consequence to give up Pickens, their first choice, and run Jones, the fast friend of Benton. As Mr. Calhoun despises Benton most cordially, it is not surprising that he took the decision of the party in high dudgeon. And consequently, when the election came on, Pickens voted for Hunter, and some six or eight Nullifiers refused to support any regular Tory candidate, but voted regularly for Pickens. The Tories tried Jones, and Lewis, and Thomas, and Casey, and Keim, *but never run Pickens*, who never received more than 9 votes.

These things indicate a speedy secession of the State Rights party from the Administration!

Our Representative voted, of course, with his political friends, first for Mr. Bell, then for Mr. Dawson, and finally for Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Fisher voted six times for Pickens, four times for Lewis, and once for Hunter.

Mr. Shepard, six times for Jones, and five times for Lewis.

The other N. C. members voted with their respective parties, except Mr. Conner, who was an impracticable out-and-out Bentonian Tory, who refused to vote for any Nullifier.

Mr. Hunter is only about 32 years of age, is said to be a gentleman of fine talents, and well fitted for the station. It will be seen that he expressed a very decided opinion in favor of the right of the Whig members of New Jersey to the seats, and that he also intimates pretty strongly his desire to have a "searching operation" into the abuses, &c. (See the proceedings.)

As the Globe is endeavoring to argue itself into a belief that Mr. Hunter is a good Tory, and some of the leige subjects of King Martin in these parts pretend to think so too, we quote for their consolation the following remarks from the correspondent of the Petersburg Statesman, whose orthodoxy will scarcely be questioned, as he is a Tory of the straightest sect.

"As I hinted to you in my last letter, the election of Speaker has been carried by a combination of Federalists and States Right men, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Hunter, a States Right Whig. Some of the most thorough going Democrats refused to go in for Mr. Lewis, (such as Dromgoole, Thomas, and Cave Johnson,) on the grounds, first that Mr. Jones was the nominee of the party, and ought to have been supported by the entire party; but, on the contrary, that Mr. Lewis's friends stood out and prevented an election—and, second, that the States Right men, having recently come into the Democratic ranks, ought not to thrust aside those who had borne the heat and burthen of the day. This refusal of our leading friends to sanction the course of the States Right men caused them, as was expected, to go over to Mr. Hunter, and secure his election."

In addition, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to a Gentleman in this town:—

"In the election of Speaker, it will be seen that neither the Administration party nor the Whig party was strong enough to elect that officer of their own strength. The Administration party made great efforts to enlist the aid of the State Rights men, and partially succeeded in doing so; yet some few refused to co-operate with the Administration, and when Mr. Lewis was run a few still refused to co-operate.

"When Mr. Hunter was taken up and run by the Whigs, it was without any concert with the State Rights men, yet they united willingly in his support, and thus defeated the Locofocos, to their great mortification and disappointment.

"This election has been a terrible defeat to the Administration party, and many of them have the candor to acknowledge it."

Are you satisfied with your triumph, Messrs. Tories? If you are, it presents that rare case in which all parties are satisfied. But it would have looked a little more like satisfaction if a few, if even one, of your men had voted for Hunter.

If there is any North Carolinian who can read the speech of Mr. Clingman, without a thrill of pride and exultation, we do not envy him his feelings. Mr. C. has bearded the lion in his den, and has given such a lashing to the magnificent State of South Carolina, and her magnilaquent representative, Col. Memminger, as they will not soon forget. The speech is long, but all we ask of our readers is to peruse the first paragraph, and we guaranty that the whole will be devoured.

To enable all hands to enjoy a relaxation from labor on the morrow—Christmas day—we issue the Observer a day in advance.

We heartily offer our good wishes to our readers on the return of this holy-day. May they live, as the Spaniards say, a thousand years; and may there speedily be, *we* say, a thousand more of them, (*i. e.* of our readers.)

A SLIGHT CONFESSION.—The *Globe* of the 19th, speaking of Gen. Harrison and the Abolitionists, says:—"The great design of the Federal leaders is to draw to their standard, from the Democratic ranks, all who are infected with the new phrenzy in the non-slave-holding States."

How's this! Here is an admission, by the Globe, that there are abolitionists in the Democratic ranks; a fact which they have heretofore denied, again and again.

HON. CHARLES SHEPARD.—We learn from the Newbern Spectator, that this gentleman has brought upon himself the violent denunciations of his Tory constituents of the Newbern District, by his vote in favor of Mr. Wise's resolution to admit the New Jersey Whigs. Some of them declare that they will never vote for him again. This is a rash vow. If they had but waited a few days, they would have found Mr. Shepard voting and speaking *against* the very identical proposition *for* which he had voted. That proposition has come up in various ways, some half a dozen times. Mr. Shepard voted for it *several times*, on principle, but he finally discovered that too much time had been consumed on the subject; and for that grave and weighty reason, forsooth, he turned about and voted to deny seats to those who, as he himself said, had as much right to take seats as he had!

The following is the substance of Mr. Shepard's explanations:—

He thought when the House first assembled, and he thought now, that those bearing the Governor's certificates had as much right to seats as he had. The act of the returning officer was valid and binding until proved to be wrong or fraudulent. Even admitting that fraud had been committed, there was no right to inquire into it at that time. They were entitled to have their names on the roll. He had voted for both Mr. Wise's resolutions to that effect. After that, he voted against the proposition to admit their votes in the election for Speaker. In this he said there was no inconsistency. Too much time had been consumed. He suspected that gross fraud had been committed. But as he was a law-loving and law-abiding man, he wanted to preserve the laws. The members ought to have held the seats until it was legally decided that others had a better title to them. But, after the Speaker had been elected, and their right violated again and again by the House, it was too late to rectify the wrong! The Speaker had been elected, and these gentleman can now have no good reason for insisting on taking their seats without an investigation into their right to hold them, &c. &c.

RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH—VIOLATED!—The Message of the Governor of Georgia discloses the fact, that the Governor of Maine has actually refused to surrender a runaway slave who fled to that State. And the Governor of Virginia states a similar refusal by the Governor of New York. In the Georgia Legislature, a Committee has reported a bill to treat citizens of Maine, who may be found in Georgia, as enemies, and to sequester their property. We hope there may be found some more peaceful remedy for an evil that cannot be submitted to.

The Tory papers seem to think it monstrously inconsistent in the Whigs to support Mr. Hunter, because he differs from them on the Sub-Treasury question. But they have forgotten with what bitterness and malignity they once denounced Mr. Lewis, the Nullifier, and with what readiness they supported *him* for Speaker.

We are better satisfied with Mr. Hunter, unless we have been deceived in his character, than if Mr. Bell had been elected. The latter, though an able and an honest man, would have been violently assailed throughout the session. Mr. Hunter, equally able and honest, has no such hostility arrayed against him. He will lend his aid, as he says, to "investigation and retrenchment;" and therefore he is the right kind of Speaker for the Whigs. He is none the worse because he differed from us on one point of policy. We think him wrong on that point, but that he was honest we have this assurance, that he did not abandon his party on every other point because he differed with them on one.

IMPUDENCE.—After all the Globe's efforts to identify Mr. Clay with the abolitionists, and assertions that the abolitionists were acting in concert with him, and were in favor of his election,—it has the unblushing assurance to publish an extract from the Emancipator, glorying in the fact that Mr. Clay, as the great foe of the abolitionists, is set aside by the Whigs! The Globe thus gives itself and its colaborers the lie, and publishes its own infamy. The Emancipator does not dare to claim Gen. Harrison as an abolitionist; it only rejoices that Mr. Clay, whom it hates for his efforts against abolition, is set aside. When the Globe and its satellites donounce Harrison an an abolitionist, (they now only insinuate as much,) let the people remember that the same charge was again and again made against Mr. Clay, as long as he was a candidate, and contradicted without hesitation as soon as he was withdrawn, and a base purpose could be answered by giving themselves the lie.

See the following also from the Register:—

Cool Impudence.—A Washington Correspondent of the "Standard" gives as the reason, why Mr. Clay was not nominated at Harrisburg, that he is *not an Abolitionist!* After having endeavored, for months, to fix the charge of Abolitionism on this gentleman, *the party* now come forward and voluntarily acquit him, since he is no longer in their way. What a commentary upon the heartless abuse and denunciation of distinguished men, which is now systematically pursued by a certain portion of the Press! Did those who accused Mr. Clay of this heresy, believe it? If they did, what has occurred since the Harrisburg Convention, to produce a change in that belief? If they did not so believe, but were influenced in their assertions by the hope of obtaining a temporary party advantage, how must their cheeks crimson with shame, when they think of the flagrant and deliberate injustice they have done him?—And yet, how long will it be, before they bring a similar charge against Gen. Harrison?—*Raleigh Register.*

THE NOMINATIONS.—From New York, the accounts are highly favorable to the success of Harrison and Tyler. Great meetings have been held in that city, in Poughkeepsie, Boston, Hartford, New Bedford, and other places, all showing a cordial union of the friends of Clay and Scott with those of Harrison. With the united efforts of *all* the Whigs, in the language of the Whigs at Fanuel Hall, "we *can* succeed, we MUST succeed, we WILL succeed."

When it is recollected, that though Gen. Harrison was brought out in 1836, only a few months before the election, and that a change of 2500 votes in his favor in two States would have defeated the election of Van Buren, he must be regarded as a formidable man. He actually received 73 votes, Mr. Webster 14, Judge White 26, and Judge Mangum 11, making 124 electoral votes actually cast against Mr. Van Buren. A change of about 2000 votes would have given Harrison the 30 votes of Pennsylvania, and a change of 500 votes would have given him the 8 votes of Connecticut. And Mr. Van Buren would have wanted 15 votes of a majority. We trust we now have the spoilers on the hip, and that we shall keep them there.

MOB LAW.—A Congregational Church was destroyed at Wolcott, Conn., a few days ago, by filling the stoves with powder, and blowing it up. The outrage was occasioned by the determination to hold an anti-slavery meeting in the house.

PORK.—Sales of Pork have been made in this place as high as $6, for the best. Small lots sell at $5 to $5½.

At Cincinnati, $3 is the selling price.

A MISTAKE.—The Carolinian says that the Observer is the only Whig paper which gives the Tories their proper name. This is not so, and we can prove that it is not, from the Carolinian's own columns. At least twenty of our exchange papers follow our example.

It is said that the happiest feeling of which mankind is capable, is that of being perfectly satisfied with one's self. If the remark holds good of newspapers, as well as of men, then the North Carolinian must be the happiest newspaper in existence. It comes forth with a consequential swagger of self-conceit, which says, as plainly as *mouner* can speak, that for wit, talent, consistency, beauty, size, and all the other excellencies that newspapers are heir to, it is unrivalled on the face of this globe. The last number of that paper is certainly the rarest specimen of mock brilliancy, the most conglomerated mass of hodge-podge, that ever we beheld. The fire of its own wit is awful; but when that goes out, it kindles a flame by gathering up scraps and fragments from all sorts of customers. Shakspeare, Byron, Walter Scott, Mag Merrilies, Jim Crow, and a waggish Frenchman,—all figure as foils to show off the Editor's own more brilliant witticisms.

By the way, speaking of Frenchmen, did the Carolinian ever hear of that one who proposed to make "one grand speculation," by buying a conceited genius at what he was worth, and selling him for what he *thought he was worth?* What a fine chance the Carolinian would afford the poor fellow to make his fortune! The only difficulty might be in finding a coin small enough to purchase with, and in arraying figures enough to express the selling price.

We should not have said a word on this subject, however, if we had the least idea that we should take any thing from the Carolinian's happiness. There is no danger of the slightest diminution of its own self-esteem.

The Carolinian is still goaded by the application of the name *Tory* to itself and its party. Though we admit that the party "by any other name would smell as" bad, we cannot consent to give up this, for the very reason that the Carolinian is so worried by it.

The Carolinian would make Mr. Morehead a Tory because he voted for Gen. Jackson. But by its leave there is a slight difference. The Tories stick to the government through all its usurpations, its corruptions, and its abuses. Mr. Morehead had the firmness to abandon it when at the very height of its popularity. Was not the course of the Editor of the Carolinian different? Did he not oppose Jackson until his popularity swept all before it, and then come over to his support? We have heard so.

So also with Mr. Tallmadge, (whom by the way the Carolinian improperly sets down as "the Observer's friend, and favorite candidate for the Vice Presidency." If he is the "Observer's friend," we have no information of the fact; and as to his being our favorite candidate, we have expressly said that we had no special wish to see him nominated. Mr. Tyler is our favorite candidate.)

In return for the introduction the Carolinian gives us to Gen. Jackson and others, and the "violent rage" into which he plunges us,—we might return the compliment by bringing him face to face with Mr. Clay, who stood by the country through good report and evil report, during the last war, and Gen Harrison, who fought her battles, and hear him call them "blue-light Hartford Convention Federalists." Instead of retiring in a "violent rage," we suspect that he would retire by virtue of Paddy's hint.

The Editor forgot to give us an introduction to his friend C. J. Ingersoll, who said that if he had lived in the time of the revolution, he would have been a Tory then, as he is a Tory now.

But let us once more repeat, that much as we think the Carolinian and its party deserve the name of Tory, because their principles are Tory principles, we should, out of politeness, have refrained from "giving the d—l his due," if the Carolinian had not constantly applied the epithets "blue light," &c. to us and our party. Turn about is fair play.

The Election of Speaker.—We have the unfeigned satisfaction of announcing to our readers and the Public that the Representative branch of Congress has at length effected the election of a Speaker, and may thus be considered as relieved from all further obstacles to an immediate and complete organization. The member on whom the honor has fallen is Mr. ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, a Representative from Virginia, who was elected yesterday on the eleventh trial, he having received 119 votes out of 232. In the personal and political character of the gentleman on whom the choice has fallen, the House has every guaranty for a dignified, just, and faithful discharge of his high duties; and therefore—we hope we may say without disrespect to the many distinguished gentlemen previously voted for—the choice may be esteemed not less fortunate for the House and for the country than it is honorable to himself, especially when we consider the difficulty which so long prevented an election, and which rendered the issue of the contest so uncertain. To those who desire to examine the election as a political result, it will be sufficient for us to say, that Mr. Hunter received, on the last and successful trial, *every Whig vote* in the House, which, united with the votes of nearly all the State rights gentlemen of the South, effected his election.

The people have now the opportunity of electing a plain, honest farmer—a deserving old soldier—to the highest office in their gift. After gloriously fighting their battles, and filling various civil stations in which he could have amassed perhaps millions by dishonor—he stands before his countrymen with a pure heart, clean hands and upright conscience—poor in purse, it is true, but of spotless integrity. He asks at their hands nothing but their confidence; and can it, will it be withheld? Will the people suffer the charge of ingratitude to be imputed to them? Will they reject the claims of a man, who has devoted the prime of his life to promote their interest and happiness, and let obscurity and poverty be his reward in the decline of life? No—the impulse has been given, and the public voice will bear, as on the four winds of Heaven, the name of *William Henry Harrison*, from one extremity of the Union to the other.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Speaking of the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, the Wheeling Times says—"The next pull will be a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." We have before had long pulls and strong pulls, but never had a pull altogether. Let this be remembered. *A pull altogether*, and this tottering administration must come down.

Fire!—We are pained to announce the destruction by Fire, of the Methodist Church in this City. The alarm was given about 6 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, and in less than an hour, the building was entirely consumed, nothing being saved but a few benches. The wind was pretty high, and but for the favorable direction in which it blew, much damage would have been done. There is but little doubt that this Fire, like numerous other occurences of the kind is to be attributed to the dangerous practice of depositing ashes in wooden vessels! The loss of this commodious edifice will fall most heavily upon the Religious denomination which worshiped there; though it is to be hoped, the liberality of the public will soon enable them to replace it with a building constructed of less perishable materials.—*Raleigh Register.*

Keep it Moving.—The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Administration in South Carolina, sneers at Gen. Harrison, because he is "at present a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas." Keep on, gentlemen—ridicule Gen. Harrison's poverty—all admit he is a poor man, but we know your aristocratic sneers will do him no harm in the opinion of the working men—the poor men—who are the "bone and sinew" of the nation.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

FROM THE WOODBURY, N. J. HERALD, (V. B.) DEC. 7.

The Whig Nomination.—In announcing this nomination to our readers, we take occasion to let it be known that, although we shall oppose it to the best of our ability, yet our opposition shall be fair and honorable. We do not intend to resort to the slanders which, we are sorry to say, were indulged in by some of our party, against Gen. Harrison when a candidate before. We believe him to be a high minded and an honorable man, and one by no means worthy of disparagement in point of talent. We know that he has "done the State some service," as well in the civil stations he has occupied, as "in the tented field."

Some of the administration editors seem to have been seized with a sudden affection for Mr. Clay, and bitterly lament the ingratitude of the whig party for having acceded to the nomination of general Harrison. They must excuse us for doubting their sincerity. Whilst there was a prospect of Mr. Clay's nomination, no terms of reproach were too bitter to be applied to him by these same editors. Now it suits their purposes to lament his position with his party.

The Tory presses labor to conceal the true question in the New Jersey case. There are but *one* set of returns, and those the Whig members have. They are in every particular precisely what the law requires, and are, word for word, such as the New Jersey members have ever presented heretofore, and no one has questioned.

The Tory members have *no* returns. If there were no other claimants, they have no authority whatever to entitle them to a seat for a single moment. They merely have a certificate from a subordinate officer in New Jersey, unknown to the law, which states that all the votes given at the election were not forwarded by the Clerks to the Governor. Of the character of their claim, some idea may be formed from the fact, that they, after the ejection of the Whigs, were declared by a *unaninous* vote, (Tories and all) entitled to no seat!

The usage has been uniform and unvarying, since the adoption of the Constitution, that the individuals having the regular and legal returns, were entitled to the seats. There has been no solitary exception, until now, when the Administration, beaten before the people and in a state of desperation, has sought to exclude the New Jersey members, for the purpose of getting the control of the House of Representatives—to elect a Speaker who will pack Committees and suppress investigation into Government abuses.

On another point, too, the Tories endeavor to deceive the public—and that is as to the election of the Tory candidates. As no one who has not examined the polls, can say with certainty whether the Whigs or the Tories are duly elected;—in the absence of such information, the next best must be relied on. The Whig candidates, soon after the election, when they heard that the Tories intended to contest their election, were so confident that they were duly elected, that they proposed to their opponents to refer the matter back to the People, and let them decide, instead of the House of Representatives. This liberal proposition the Tories declined, choosing rather to be judged by a partizan House than by the People! Again: at the State election last month, in the two counties whose votes, it is alledged, were suppressed last year, and where the election turned altogether upon the conduct of the clerks who made the returns, the Whigs received a decided majority!

Thus have the Whig members the legal returns, and a verdict of the People immediately interested in their favor, besides the refusal of their opponents to submit the whole contest back to the People. But it is the pleasure of the President that New Jersey should not be represented by Whigs; he would not, in that case, have a subservient majority in the House; and therefore it is that the rights of a Sovereign State are assailed and prostrated.

Richmond Whig.

Great excitement prevailed in the city yesterday, caused by the astounding discovery that false certificates of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky to the amount of more than ten thousand shares or upwards of one million of dollars, have been issued by the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, which was the agency of the Bank of Kentucky in this city. The affair is of long standing, but has only now come to light. Various rumors are afloat in relation to it. The Cashier states that the fraud was perpetrated to sustain the Schuylkill Bank, and that all the proceeds arising from it had been applied to the use of that bank; the Directors affirm entire ignorance of the matter. The whole is involved in mystery and we refrain from any comments. This transaction inflicts a severe blow upon the character of our city, which had been already too much tarnished by bold and daring frauds.

Philadelphia North American.

From a passenger in the Brunswick and Florida Line, we learn that a duel was fought, near Tallahasse, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., between General L. Read, and Col. Augustus Alston, in which Col. A. was killed. The weapons were rifles—distance 20 paces. Col. Alston was shot through the heart at the first fire. The difficulty which occasioned this fatal affair, originated during a political contest, and has been the cause of much excitement for several weeks past.—*Charleston Courier.*

In the Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York, was tried, during the last week, the suit of the United States *vs.* Tillotson (surety for the late Postmaster for the city of New York) to recover an amount alleged to be due by the said Postmaster. The verdict of the Jury, on Friday last, was, that no defalcation took place within the two years preceding the commencement of the suit. Of course (says the Journal of Commerce) the United States cannot recover from Tillotson as surety.

Anecdote.—Postmaster Ives, of Westfield, during the balloting in that town on the 11th, stood near the ballot boxes to see how each man voted. He remained there, we understand, the whole time, intimidating some and tantalizing others. Seeing one man about to put in a Whig vote, he said to him, "The ox knoweth his owner;" to which the voter added, (looking him boldly in the face,) "and the *ass* his master's crib."

Springfield Gazette.

POSTSCRIPT.

We had no Northern mail yesterday, and to-day we have only that due yesterday.

Congress was still engaged on the *New Jersey case*. Mr. Wise spoke at length on Thursday, (the first long speech he has made this session.) Mr. Adams said he wished to speak on this important subject, and at his request the House adjourned till Friday.

New Loco Foco Paper.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that a prospectus has been issued for the publication of a new Loco Foco paper, to be called "THE WHISKEY BARREL." The avowed object is said to be to make war upon all temperance laws and temperance societies. Wesley Roberts & Co. (says the Journal) are to preside at the bung hole and spigot.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Morganton, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Maj. ALEXANDER F. GASTON to Miss LORETTA MURPHY.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 24.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 40	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	11	a 12½	Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	23	a 25	Molasses,	35	a 37
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 12	Oil, Linseed	80	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7½	
Cotton,	8½	a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 20	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 12½
Corn,	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. P.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$5	a $5½	Sack,	$2¾	a $3
Feathers,	45		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 20	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat, new	75	a 80
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	40	
Lard,	12		Wool.	17	a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—DECEMBER 20.

Turpentine $2 00; Tar 90 a 1 00; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse 35 a 45; Rice 3 12½ a 3 50.

Turpentine dull and declining. Tar do. do. Lumber do. do. Staves do. do. Flour do. do. Corn and Wood wanted.

CHERAW MARKET—December 20.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 15 to 25; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 8 to 9½; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75; Feathers 40 to 45; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 25 to 3 50.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

December 13.—Schrs. Eliza Jane and Premier from New York. 17.—Brig Elba from Havana; Schr. Tryall from Charleston. 18.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 19.—Brig Benjamin from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

December 12.—Schr. Superior for St. Jago de Cuba. 13.—Brigs Pavo for Trinidad, Millinocket for Guadaloupe; Schrs. Palestine for Matanzas, Vanda for Guadaloupe. 14.—Schrs. Reindeer for Barbadoes, Julia Ann for Matanzas, Laurel for Guadaloupe. 16.—Ship Eliza & Abby for Liverpool; Brig New York for St. Vincent; Schrs. Henry for Charleston, Repeater for New York. 18.—Schr. Spy for New York.

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

Morus Multicaulis.

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1839. 77--tf

Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on *accommodating terms*, and at moderate prices.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77-1m.

Donaldson Academy.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution on the 17th instant, the Rev. BENJAMIN M. SMITH, of Danville, Va., a gentleman of undoubted qualifications, was unanimously chosen Principal of the Academy, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. S. Colton. As it is not probable, from the short notice, that the services of the Principal can be immediately obtained, such temporary arrangements will be made as will produce the least possible derangement in the School, the exercises of which will, as usual, be resumed on the 1st day of January next.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

December 21, 1839. 77-1w

Sound Property for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at low and on accommodating terms, the following property, viz:

The PLANTATION on Masonborough Sound, lately occupied by Mr. John Bradley, containing 4 or 500 acres of LAND, and improved with about 15,000 feet of SALT WORKS, in good working order. It also affords two good situations for Summer Residences, one of them improved with a comfortable residence and out buildings.

—ALSO—

The tract of LAND at the Point near Wrightsville, containing 610 acres, and a reversion in 60 acres more. It is improved with a GRIST and OIL MILLS, and the stream of water is a very constant and efficient one. The Press is of the best description, being "Palmer's Patent Oil Press," and with all its appurtenances in fine order, capable of turning out a Barrel or 32 gallons of OIL in ten hours, from any seed that yields Oil. The Press and its apparatus will be sold separately if desired.

J. S. GREEN,
JOHN HILL,
T. H. WRIGHT.

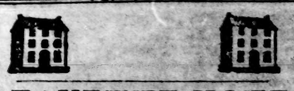
December 20, 1839. 77tf.

A CHALLENGE!

DUPLIN COUNTY banters any County in the State to fight a main of Cocks, to be fought on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, at Wrightsville, in Duplin County.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin Old C. H., Dec. 18, 1839. 77-1w



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stock of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses. Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

Matchless Sanative.

THE above invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Bostick & McKenzie's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

T. BOSTICK, P. M.

November 5, 1839. 72-2m

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves

November 25, 1839. 73-tf,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine.
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

October 23.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear. will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser and Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above until 1st February.

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Wilmington, August 1839. 58-tf

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS just received from New York the following articles, which he offers low for cash:—

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee and Cheese,
Currants and Citron,	Sup. Spanish Cigars,
Soft shell Almonds,	Do. Maccoboy Snuff,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Scotch Snuff, in bottles,
Butter Crackers,	Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint,
Water ditto,	Essence of Peppermint,
Cassia and Cloves,	Port Wine, and Old Madeira ditto,
Nutmegs and Mace,	Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and a large assortment of CANDIES, Toys, Cordials, &c.
Saltpetre and Alum,	
Pepper and Alspice,	
Scotch Barley,	
Race Ginger and Ground ditto,	
Young Hyson Tea,	
Loaf Sugar & Brown do.	

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies, by 50 lbs. 30 cents per lb. Retail per lb. 40 cents.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1839. 73-6t

BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—

Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,

—ALSO

Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

PELEG PEARCE,
Market Square.

October 22, 1839. 68tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Jno. H. Montgomery *vs.* William M. Gaines.
[*Attachment.*—Summoned for Garnishee, Thomas Waddill, Sen.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William M. Gaines, the defendant in the above case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Gaines, so that he may appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Montgomery county, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to demur, replevy or plead, or Judgment will be granted by default, and the defendant's property sold to satisfy the complaint of the Plaintiff.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.

FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

72]

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Female Academy.

THE first session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTION, for the ensuing year, will commence on the second Monday in January next.

Boarders will be accommodated by families in the village, or by the Principal of the Institution. Persons desirous to obtain Board and Tuition for young Ladies, are requested to make early application.

November 15, 1839. 72tt

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

NEW STAGE LINE,

From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-tf.

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the evidence to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that of the Agents.

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair, also, a sure cure for dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald! Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 38-y1aY

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken DAILY FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by its cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. M. CHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y